cereal Tesozoic warm-bloodec strata and Zoic inning of the Cenozoic (modern life) period, all of the greamost of the marine reptiles suddenly disappeared and wars and modern plants, particularly grasses (including forage became dominant. The only limited occurrence of Cenozo Turtle Mountain. its) plar saurs Janitoba mammals rain dino

and now about sand what For eat event that shaped the face of Manitoba was the Ice A reat sheets of ice slowly scraped across the land, pushing if them. This material, known as glacial till, covers much gr front final Manitoba 111 earth

a Saskatinnipeg left Hudson Bhe biggest it Jo ed part he ce blocked this outlet, so it formed several glacial lakes. The ke Agassiz, which covered more than half of Manitoba and part extended far into the northern United States. As the lake reced bandoned beaches, many of which can still be see. Lakes ind Winnipegosis are remnants of this great glacial lake. ice and Sanitoba, because chewan nese

15,000 about northern forming occupied replaced stors of the Indians who live in Manitoba came from Asia between years ago. They spread throughout the Western Hemisphere, for red tribal and language groups. Indians have lived in Manitoba since They settled first in southern areas of the province that were not occassiz, and their numbers grew as a heavy spruce forest was replace attractive to bison. By 5,000 B.C. the glaciers that had covered not disappeared and Lake Agassiz had drained. ancestors gassi hundr Manitoba m assy

major earliest coming Usears of Indian culture in Manitoba have been divided into three Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. The basic technology of the experiod was Stone Age in character; it persisted until after the contert 1700 A.D. period w ter 1700 12,000 Paleo-I Indian Europeans he stages: aleo-

during the and forested hunting of aditional stone from knives Der Archai 3,000 B.C. a new variety of tools, made of native beaten copprison area, appeared in southern Manitoba. These tools and tradivere used to sustain a nomadic way of life based on bison hunting the province there developed an itinerant way of life, based on the caribou and moose, and on fishing. Fine-grained weapon points, sols were typical of that society. The Indians of southern Manilare called prairie Archaic and those of the north Shield Archai Superior period 1 pout woodland weapons aping. regions ake this

lasted and culture the ಹ used nd culture originated in wooded lands in the eastern United States and spread westward. In southern Manitoba, Woodland cult the introduction of pottery making and burial mounds. The period las 2,500 years ago until the arrival of Europeans. Indians of that era use nd, or corral made of brush, for capturing buffalo (bison); this replaced lriving them over a cliff. In the north pottery-making was introduced ab ago, bringing the Woodland culture to that region of Manitoba. ago,)ntar ponnod. with Woodlan about years southern actice. buffalo started

circles Sun south "pictograph rising In form ive characteristic of the northern Woodland culture was the ''pic ange mineral pigments applied to rock outcrops and cliff faces. toba, in the Whiteshell area, people arranged boulders to for and human and animal forms. They were aligned with the rher heavenly bodies and indicate some astronomical orientation Manitoba, in the lines and human and other heavenly l distinctive Or and ellipses, astern red mo

strengthened 1600 by Europeans ;
plains, since it America ose of the OSe s, particularly the impact on the Indians, problem to hunt bison. impact ability

region for more than 3,500 years.

HISTOR MODERN

present-day Manitoba was Captain Nelson on Hudson Bay, near the model of the Nelson on Hudson Bay, near the model of the Saskatchewan River, near The Verendrye explored the Red and Wi foot in present-at Port Nelson 1690 y as far as i In at Po 1612. The first white man to set ton, who wintered two ships a Nelson and Hayes Rivers, in 1 Manitoba from Hudson Bay a years 1733-38 a French party le and built several outposts. ships rs, in

of England gave sovereignty over a large part Company of Adventurers of England Tracks Bay Company as it has come to be known Hudson's In 1670, King Charles II nent to "The Governor and son" son's Bay," or the Hudson"

The company set up fur trading posts to exploit the country's wealth major forts were York Factory, at the mouths of the Nelson and Hayes Ri Prince of Wales at the mouth of the Churchill River. The latter was a labuilt between the years 1731 and 1771 and captured and badly damaged by 1782. The Hudson's Bay Company then built Fort Churchill in 1783 and use that site until 1933.

fron En voyageurs who drove swift canoes fro La Ve After 1740, in the wake of La the southern part of Manitoba, bu "pedlars" and French-Canadian v the West and back, seeking furs.

Nort Alexander Mackenzie and Alexander Mackenzie of forts into the Rocky N Red River and Assiniboin the Montreal-based battle for the fur tra the Intense rivalry for furs developed between the pany and the Hudson's Bay Company. Their bat companies building forts throughout the plains and of the North West Company, pushed the chain of the Arctic. The rivalry came to its height in the Re in Manitoba, where open warfare broke out.

ent was establis onists to land he I their agricultur Douglas ar 11. The settlers sold their agrin what is now the Point Dought the Red and Assiniboine R hardships for the settlers. colonists sold their During the same period the first agricultural settlement Selkirk, a Scottish nobleman, who sent a number of colonis from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1811. The settlers sold that the fur traders based at Fort Douglas, in what is now the Poir of Winnipeg. Severe winters, flooding of the Red and Assinib and drought in others produced serious hardships for the set

e Metis at Seven Oal had been urged on n urged on permanent area onan. The Metis had been ement survived and its phabits of others in the ar trade war le with the fur tr battle The colony was also caught in the fur Semple and 19 colonists were killed in a bat now the suburban area of West Kildonan. West Company. However, the settlement materially affected the semi-nomadic habits

Cana 7 colony. control the Can the Red upon payment of 300,000 pounds sterling by the Canon or clear terms were spelled out for the people of the Red ons on their status resistance developed in the colony peaking people of white and Indian blood, opposed the leadership of Louis Riel. Riel succeeded in uniting both groups and established a locally elected provisional relinguish sterling by 0 agreed posals under the leadership of Louis Riel. Riel su English-speaking groups and established a loc December, 1869.

Delegates of this provisional government ne ment that led to Parliament passing the Manitob Company ag t of 300,000 Bay In 1869 the Hudson's E western Canada upon payn ment. However, no clear terr during negotiations on their mostly French-speaking peo

the fe negotiated terms with the oba Act May 12, 1870, und